

National Democratic Ticket.



(Election Tuesday, November 4, 1864.)

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. C. C. MCLELLAN,
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GEORGE H. PENDLETON,

For Electors at Large,
JOHN PETTIT,
SIMON K. WOLFE,
For District Electors,
ELIAS H. HOLCOMB,
BENJAMIN NEWLAND,
AMOROS R. CARLTON,
BARNES W. WILSON,
JAMES BROWN,
FRANKLIN LANDERS,
ARCHIBALD JOHNSON,
JONATHAN C. APPELGATE,
JOHN G. OSBORN,
ROBERT LOWRY,
JAMES W. KANABERY.

The Argument in a Nut Shell.

LOOK AT THIS PHOTURE. THEN ON THIS.

ALBION ELECOT

LINCOLN MCLELLAN

AND THE AND THE WHOLE

Black Republican Ticket Democratic Ticket

You will bring on NEGRO. You will defeat NEGRO

SLAVERY. You will defeat SLAVERY. You will

DRAFT! UNION!

Universal anarchy, and all in an Honorable, Perma-

RUIN! PEACE!

The Great Copperhead Conspiracy in

of the Rebellion—Confession of

Any skepticism as to the existence of a secret

organization known as the Sons of Liberty, having

for its object a bloody revolution in the north-

western States, in direct aid of the slave-holders

rebellion, must yield to the evidence accumulated

during the investigation in progress before the

Military Commission, now in session in the city

of Indianapolis.

All that has been charged against this order

and its association, more or less, with the Demo-

cratic party, is confirmed by the testimony of

Mr. J. J. Bingham, editor of the Indianapolis

Sentinel, the central organ of the Demo-

cratic party in Indiana, which is published among

our special telegraphic messages.

Mr. Bingham alleges that he was misled as to

the character of the organization and its ultimate

purpose, and was not made aware of them till

some months after its initiation. He says that

he, being a member of the organization, was

programme of the revolutionists included a general

rising in the northwest, the release of rebel pri-

soners at Camp Chase, Ohio; Camp Douglas, Chicago;

Camp Morton, Indiana; and on Johnson's

Island. Of course they were to be armed, when

released, and to aid the infamous conspirators in

the work of slaughtering their Union neighbors,

and transferring the seat of war to Mr. Davis

dear old home, north of the Ohio river.

We desire to call the reader's attention to this

important fact: While the existence of this in-

famous organization was known to Mr. Bingham,

and his horrible purposes perfectly understood by

him, he denied through his paper all knowledge

of the existence of the order, and ridiculed the

charges made against it by the Union papers of

the west, as abolition lies manufactured for par-

tisan purposes.

At the same time he was supporting for im-

portant offices in the State of Indiana, and ask-

ing the people to vote for men whom he knew to

be in full membership in the order, and undoubt-

edly acquainted with, if not actual participants

in the bloody programme. This accusation is

also false. It is devilish. There are not better

or purer men in Indiana than the Democratic

candidates for "important offices" at the last

election. And there are no citizens in the State

who have more earnestly labored for its honor

and welfare than the men who are these calum-

nated.

The reference of the Commercial to JOSEPH

E. McDONALD is most infamous. Governor

MORTON well knows that not a member of his

party in the State would have gone farther to

protect him from any act of violence than his

grame." So far as Indiana was concerned, it

appears that the authorities made no effort to

stop the conspiracy in the bud, but they were

will it culminate and that revolution

should be inaugurated, with all the terrible

consequences which might follow.

From this dilemma the authorities cannot es-

cape, and we make the charge without intending

in any way to apologize for those engaged in the

revolutionary scheme. Can it be questioned but

it was the duty of the authorities, as conserva-

tors of the peace, to have promptly arrested the

disfranchisement and to have taken the necessary

steps to prevent its progress? For the neglect of

this duty, they cannot offer any

justifiable explanation. In that regard they are

without excuse. Such will be the public judg-

ment when the facts in the case are all devel-

oped, and when partisan rancor subsides and

reason resumes its sway.

How different was the action of those whom

the Commercial so bitterly and unjustifiably as-

sails. As soon as they were informed of the

revolutionary scheme no time was lost in efforts

to suppress it. Those efforts were successful.

The "bloody programme" was not executed.

The peace of the State was preserved. And the

authorities accomplished these results? It was not

the authorities.

Let us examine the infamous accusations of

Commercial in detail. There was no effort, as it

charges, to "blind the authorities," none to

"prevent the discovery of the atrocious plot and

the arrest of the conspirators." Everything was

known to the authorities, and the "devilish con-

spirators," as the Commercial terms them, were

walked the streets of our city with impunity.

Why was this permitted? Let the authorities

answer if they can.

The Commercial says, while we knew the ex-

istence of an "infamous organization," and "its

horrible purposes perfectly understood," that we

denied through the Sentinel all knowledge of the

existence of the order. These charges are false.

We never knew of the existence of an organiza-

tion with such horrible purposes.

Again! It says we were "supporting for im-

portant offices in the State of Indiana, and ask-

ing the people to vote for men whom we knew to

be in full membership in the order, and undoubt-

edly acquainted with, if not actual participants

in the bloody programme." This accusation is

also false. It is devilish. There are not better

or purer men in Indiana than the Democratic

candidates for "important offices" at the last

election. And there are no citizens in the State

who have more earnestly labored for its honor

and welfare than the men who are these calum-

nated.

The reference of the Commercial to JOSEPH

E. McDONALD is most infamous. Governor

MORTON well knows that not a member of his

party in the State would have gone farther to

protect him from any act of violence than his

competitor in the gubernatorial canvass, as there

is certainly not one who was and is more firmly

opposed to any revolutionary schemes which

might "end in the ruin and destruction of the

State." The contrast between the action of

Governor Morton and Mr. McDONALD in refer-

ence to the "revolution," as the Commercial

terms it, reflects the highest credit upon the

latter. Governor Morton knew for many days

all about the revolutionary scheme before it came

to the knowledge of Mr. McDONALD. The lat-

ter promptly used every effort to prevent it as

soon as it came to his knowledge, while the

former was willing it should culminate in blood.

We know that Mr. McDONALD was ready to

sacrifice all hope, all prospects of political prefer-

ment, if necessary to preserve the public peace,

while, as the sequel shows, Governor Morton

was ready to sacrifice his party and his

personal glory to the cause of the

few reckless men. We would far rather have

the record of Mr. McDONALD in opposing this

revolutionary scheme, than the doubtful honors

which His Excellency secured through the use

he made of it.

We have not referred to the malignant

charges of the Commercial and kindred papers

to defend ourselves. So far as we are concern-

ed we are conscious that we did our duty, and

wanted them to go about thirty miles and vote

again. So they took an extra train of cars, and

to the next township and voted there.

The Indiana men paid their fare, and back again;

and gave them all the credit that was due them.

I do not know anything about it until it was too

late, and so I did not go. Governor Morton, the

Republican candidate, was elected by a large ma-

jority. So the Massachusetts men helped elect

him.

"The regiment of Michigan boys that came in

Saturday night, went off to the front on Monday.

The conscripts and substitutes are coming into

camp pretty fast; that is the reason that we had

to move, because the barracks for them were

not ready. Our barracks here are not so good as

those we left at the other camp; but I guess that

we can get along until we start for home. There

is not much more stirring here than at home.

Communicating, as I will close.

Yours, ever,

WILLIAM W. PENNINGTON.

Now, we ask how can men with any preten-

sion to political or moral integrity countenance

and support an administration which is sustain-

ed by such infamous means? It is of no avail

to tell us that the administration is not respon-

sible for these doings of its agents. Mr. Lincoln

refused to interpose his high-handed

outrage of his military agents in Maryland. He

refused to interpose between Mr. Johnson and

the people of Tennessee. He allowed Governor

Morton to retain soldiers in Indiana, in order to

promote his election, and to prevent the people

from electing their own representatives. He

allowed the people to elect a man so

weak, and since so weak, so wicked? We trust

not, and moreover, since the people of Indiana

will have a fair vote in November, or

"know the reason why."

A PHILLIPS FROM PHILLIPS.

SCATHING EXPOSURE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN FROM A

RADICAL POINT OF VIEW—FATHERLESS, IMBECILE

AND DESPOTIC—WORTHY OF THE NORTH—HALF

LIBERTY FOR NONE—HIS RE-ELECTION THE GREAT

STUPID DANGER TO THE COUNTRY—LINCOLN AND

NEWARK MORE DESPOTIC THAN NAPOLEON—ETC.,

ETC., ETC.

(From the New York World.)

Mr. Phillips proceeded in his usual graceful

and elegant manner to expound the principles of

the abolition faith. For thirty years, he said,

he had labored to break up the Union in the in-

terest of justice, and to see the Union in the

same interest. The same cause he invoked on

the old Union he would invoke on a new

Union if it was not founded on justice to the ne-

gro. Science must either acknowledge that the

negro is not a man, or politics must accord to

him equality at the ballot-box and in offices of

trust. We are not fighting for the Union. As

Lincoln proclaimed Niagara's thunder, we are

fighting for the Union. (Applause.) He said

that he had labored to break up the Union in the

interest of justice, and to see the Union in the

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negro is not a man, or politics must accord to

him equality at the ballot-box and in offices of

promise to examine and redress the massacre of

the negro troops. And so with the massacre of

slaves in Virginia. Lincoln says: "There has

been some black backs and sold into slavery,

and what can I do?" And an outraged nation

protested in indignation—and "what could he

do?" (Hisses and applause.) Missouri would

be a free State but for Frank Blair, whom

the President made. Maryland seceded, "you

would not have to doubt the adoption of any

constitution if Montgomery Blair had not played

the devil with the State?" Judge Durant, of

St. Louis, says: "Our public men and editors

have two sets of opinions, one for the public and

the other for their friends. They do not let the

last be known for fear of dividing the Republi-

can party, but liberty is in danger." He would

have some opinions, one for the public and

the other for their friends. They do not let the

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